REMARKS

In response to the Office Action dated March 27, 2002, claims 1-14 have been amended. No new matter has been added. Claims 1-14 are pending in the case. Reexamination and reconsideration of the claims is respectfully requested.

In paragraph 2 on page 2 of the Office Action, claims 1-14 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102 (b) as being anticipated by Ali-Vehmas, et al. According to the Office Action, Ali-Vehmas discloses a method of configuring an intelligent network service over a user interface of a mobile station by means of a management application located at an intelligent network node (i.e., SCP) when the mobile station is connected to a mobile communication system.

Applicant respectfully traverses these rejections, but in the interest of prosecution has amended the claims to clarify the invention. Applicant respectfully submits that the amendments to the claims do not narrow the claims. Applicant respectfully submits that the cited reference does not disclose, teach or suggest the invention. Applicant respectfully submits that there are patentable differences between the cited reference and Applicant's invention as recited in the claims. Applicant's invention differs from the cited reference in at least the following respects.

Applicant's invention requires that the mobile station, by virtue of the extension layer and/or the configuration routine, transmit configuration information to the intelligent network (IN) node.

Ali-Vehmas fails to disclose at least loading a configuration routine of the intelligent network service in question in the mobile station. Further, Ali-Vehmas fails to disclose an extension layer and/or the configuration routine connected to the mobile

station receives an input to configure the intelligent network service, generating configuration information on the basis of the input and transmitting the configuration information in a configuration message through a network element of the mobile communication system to said intelligent network node. Also, Ali-Vehmas fails to disclose the intelligent network node interpreting the configuration information included in the configuration message and configuring the intelligent network service.

With respect to the first element of claim 1 (i.e., loading a configuration routine . . .), Ali-Vehmas merely discloses data to control a mobile station (col. 6, lines 22 – 24). In Ali-Vehmas, the mobile station transmits information to the MSC that interprets the information and configures the IN service. Further, Ali-Vehmas requires establishing a call between the mobile station and the MSC, wherein the MSC must be able to interpret the configuration information (DTMF tones in the Ali-Vehmas case), and configure the IN service.

In contrast, Applicant's invention eliminates the above steps of Ali-Vehmas by loading the configuration routine of the IN service in question in the mobile station, whereby the mobile station is able to send the configuration information to the SCP without establishing a call or without the SCP interpreting the configuration information.

With respect to the second element of claim 1 (e.g. the extension layer . . .), Ali-Vehmas, and the associated figure 3, clearly describes the construction of a mobile station rather than an IN service or service control point. (col. 6, lines 25-43 and col. 7, lines 17-25).

With respect to the third element of claim 1 (i.e., the intelligent network node . . .), Ali-Vehmas merely describes the use of an IN service but not its configuration. Further,

Ali-Vehmas merely discloses that the service is provided by an MSC instead of an SCP (service control point) or "intelligent network node" as recited in the Applicant's claims. An MSC is not an IN node, although it may have an interface to an IN. (col. 6, lines 40-43).

In contrast, Figure 1 of Applicant's invention shows only the SCP in the IN, and the MSC is located in the NSS (Network Subsystem).

Thus, Ali-Vehmas does not a configuration routine of (an) intelligent network service as recited by the Applicant's claim 1. Also, Ali-Vehmas does not even disclose the extension layer and/or the configuration routine connected to it, generating configuration information, and transmitting (it) in a configuration message through a network element to the intelligent network node.

Therefore, in view of the above remarks, Applicant's independent claim 1 is patentable over Ali-Vehmas.

Rejected independent claims 13 and 14 recite one or more feature generally similar to those of claim 1 discussed above. Accordingly, for similar reasons as discussed above, independent claims 13 and 14 are believed to be patentable over the cited reference.

Because claims 2-12, which depend directly or indirectly from claim 1, include the features recited in the independent claims as well as additional features, Applicant respectfully submits that claims 2-12 are also patentably distinct over the cited reference. Nevertheless, Applicant is not conceding the correctness of the Examiner's rejection with respect to such dependent claims and reserves the right to make additional arguments if necessary.

On the basis of the above amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that the claims are in immediate condition for allowance. Accordingly, reconsideration of this application and its allowance are requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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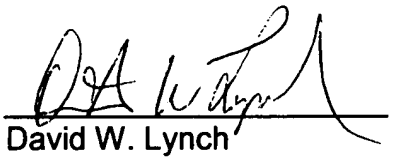
Date: June 26, 2002 By: 

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Appendix A
Marked Up Version of the Entire Claim Set

Please amend claims 1-14 as follows:

1. (Amended) A method of configuring an intelligent network service over a user interface of a mobile station by means of a management application located at an intelligent network node [(SCP)] when the mobile station is connected to a mobile communication system which is, in turn, connected to an intelligent network, the mobile station [(MS)] comprising an extension layer [(MEXE)] to support installable routines [; characterized in that], the method comprising:

loading a configuration routine of the intelligent network service in question [is loaded] in the mobile station;

the extension layer [(MEXE)] and/or the configuration routine connected to it receive an input [(4-3a)] to configure the intelligent network service, [generate] generating configuration information on the basis of the input and [transmit] transmitting the configuration information in a configuration message [(3, 4-3d)] through a network element [(MSC, SGSN, GGSN)] of the mobile communication system to said intelligent network node [(SCP)];

the intelligent network node [(SCP) interprets] interpreting the configuration information included in the configuration message [(3, 4-3d)] and [configures] configuring the intelligent network service.

2. (Amended) [A] The method as claimed in claim 1, [characterized in that] wherein before the configuration message [(3, 4-3d)] the mobile station transmits a configuration information inquiry [(1, 4-1d)].

3. (Amended) [A] The method as claimed in claim 2, [characterized in that] wherein the configuration routine is entirely installed in the mobile station before the configuration information inquiry [(1, 4-1d)].

4. (Amended) [A] The method as claimed in claim 2, [characterized in that] wherein the configuration routine is installed only partly, or not at all, in the mobile station before the configuration information inquiry [(1, 4-1d)] and the network [(MSC, SCP)] transmits the configuration routine or at least the missing parts of the configuration routine as a response to the configuration information inquiry.

5. (Amended) [A] The method as claimed in claim 4, [characterized in that] wherein the network [(MSC, SCP)] transmits the configuration routine or the missing parts thereof only if requested by the mobile station.

6. (Amended Twice) [A] The method as claimed in claim 1, [characterized in that] wherein the network element [(MSC, SGSN, GGSN)] of the mobile communication system recognizes the configuration message [(3, 4-3d)] and transmits at least the essential part thereof to the said intelligent network node [(SCP)].

7. (Amended Twice) [A] The method as claimed in claim 1, [characterized in that] wherein the messages between the mobile station [(MS)] and the network element of the mobile communication system [(MSC)] are transparent for the portion of the network between the mobile station and the element of said mobile communication system and the network element of the mobile communication system recognizes upward and downward messages and forwards the essential parts of the messages correspondingly to the intelligent network node [(SCP)] or the mobile station [(MS)].

8. (Amended) [A] The method as claimed in claim 7, [characterized in that] wherein the network element [(MSC)] of the mobile communication system recognizes that the message is a configuration message on the basis of the fact that the message contains an intelligent network service identifier [(21)] and preferably a special character [(22)] that seldom occurs in a normal text.

9. (Amended) [A] The method as claimed in claim 7, [characterized in that] wherein the network element [(MSC)] of the mobile communication system recognizes that the message is a configuration message on the basis of the fact that the mobile station transmits the message to a telephone number allocated to the intelligent network service.

10. (Amended Twice) [A] The method as claimed in claim 1, [characterized in that] wherein in connection with changes in the intelligent network service the intelligent network node [(SCP)] automatically transmits a notification to the mobile station [(MS)].

11. (Amended Twice) [A] The method as claimed in claim 1, [characterized in that] wherein in connection with the changes in the intelligent network service the intelligent network node [(SCP)] automatically activates the loading of a new configuration routine for the mobile station [(MS)].

12 (Amended Twice) [A] The method as claimed in claim1, [characterized in that] wherein the messages between the mobile station [(MS)] and the network element [(MSC)] of the mobile communication system are data messages, such as short messages or USSD messages.

13. (Amended) A mobile station [(MS)] comprising an extension layer [(MEXE)] to support routines to be installed; [characterized in that] wherein :

the mobile station comprises a configuration routine of an intelligent network service, the routine being arranged to provide the extension layer [(MEXE)] with an input [(4-3a)] to configure the intelligent network service;

as a response to the input, the mobile station is arranged to transmit configuration information [(3, 4-3d)] to a mobile telephone network [(NNS, BSS)].

14. (Amended) An arrangement for configuring over a user interface of a mobile station [(MS)] an intelligent network service controlled by an intelligent network node [(SCP)] when the mobile station [(MS)]comprises an extension layer [(MEXE)] to support installable routines; [characterized in that] wherein :

the mobile station comprises a configuration routine of the intelligent network service, the routine being arranged to provide the extension layer [(MEXE)] with an input [(4-3a)] to configure the intelligent network service;

as a response to the input, the mobile station [(MS)] is arranged to transmit configuration information [(3, 4-3d)] through a network element [(MSC, SGSN, GGSN)] of the mobile communication system to the intelligent network node [(SCP)]; and

the intelligent network node [(SCP)] is arranged to interpret the configuration information included in the configuration message [(3, 4-3d)] and configure the intelligent network service on the basis of the configuration information.